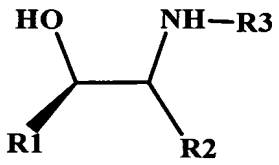
What is claimed is:

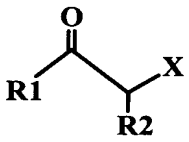
1. A method of preparing enantiomerically enriched amino alcohols of Formula I



Formula I

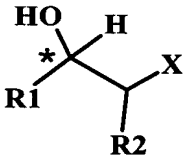
comprising:

a) reducing a carbonyl compound of Formula A



A

in a solvent in the presence of a reducing agent to give an alcohol of Formula B,



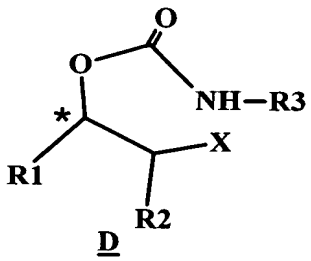
B

wherein R_1 is alkyl or heteroalkyl of 1-12 carbons, aryl or heteroaryl;

R_2 is H, alkyl of 1-4 carbons, CH_2-Aryl, or CH_2-heteroaryl; and

X is selected from the group Cl, Br, I, Aryl-SO_2O-, perfluoro alkyl-SO_2O- and alkyl-SO_2O-;

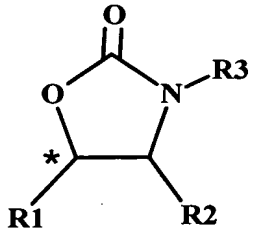
b) forming a urethane of Formula D from an alcohol of Formula B



D

wherein R_3 is selected from the group alkyl of 1-6 carbons, aryl, benzyl, lower alkyl-CO, aryl-CO, lower alkyl-O-CO-, aryl-O-CO-, benzyl-O-CO- and aryl-SO_2-;

c) Forming an oxazolidinone of Formula E by treating a urethane of Formula D with a base;



E

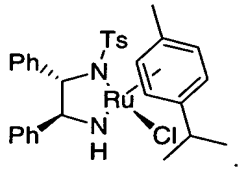
d) purifying an oxazolidinone of Formula E; and

e) converting an oxazolidinone of Formula E to an enantiomerically enriched amino alcohol of Formula 1.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the reducing agent is a chiral catalyst.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the chiral catalyst comprises ruthenium.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the chiral catalyst is



5. The method of claim 1, wherein the solvent in the reduction step A comprises DMF.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the urethane of formula D is formed by reacting the alcohol of formula B with an isocyanate of Formula C;

R3NCO

C

wherein R_3 is selected from the group alkyl of 1-6 carbons, aryl, benzyl, lower alkyl-CO, aryl-CO, lower alkyl-O-CO-, aryl-O-CO-, benzyl-O-CO- and aryl-SO_2-.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the base used to form the oxazolidinone from the urethane of formula D comprises sodium hydride, potassium t-butoxide, sodium amylate, or sodium hydride.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the enantiomerically enriched amino alcohol of formula I is greater than about 50% ee.

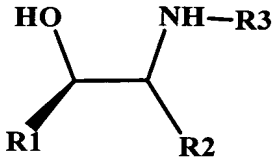
9. The method of claim 1, wherein the enantiomerically enriched amino alcohol of formula I is greater than about 80% ee.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the enantiomerically enriched amino alcohol of formula I is greater than about 90% ee.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the enantiomerically enriched amino alcohol of formula I is greater than about 95% ee.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the enantiomerically enriched amino alcohol of formula I is greater than about 99% ee.

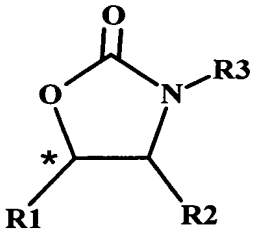
13. A method of preparing enantiomerically enriched amino alcohols of Formula I



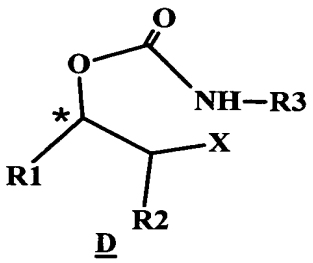
Formula I

comprising:

a) forming an oxazolidinone of Formula E by treating a urethane of Formula D with a base;



E



D

wherein:

R_1 is alkyl or heteroalkyl of 1-12 carbons, aryl or heteroaryl;

R_2 is H, alkyl of 1-4 carbons, CH_2-Aryl, or CH_2-heteroaryl;

R_3 is selected from the group alkyl of 1-6 carbons, aryl, benzyl, lower alkyl-CO, aryl-CO, lower alkyl-O-CO-, aryl-O-CO-, benzyl-O-CO- and aryl-SO_2-; and

X is selected from the group Cl, Br, I, Aryl-SO_2O-, perfluoro alkyl-SO_2O- and alkyl-SO_2O-; and

b) purifying the oxazolidinone of Formula E.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the oxazolidinone is purified by recrystallization.

15. The method of claim 13 further comprising converting the oxazolidinone of Formula E to the enantiomerically enriched amino alcohol of Formula 1 by hydrolysis.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the enantiomerically enriched amino alcohol of formula I is greater than about 50% ee.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the enantiomerically enriched amino alcohol of formula I is greater than about 80% ee.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the enantiomerically enriched amino alcohol of formula I is greater than about 90% ee.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein the enantiomerically enriched amino alcohol of formula I is greater than about 95% ee.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein the enantiomerically enriched amino alcohol of formula I is greater than about 99% ee.